The Fugitive Slave Law.

LETTER PROS WON. JOSIAH QUINCY, SEA, J. Ingersoll Bouditch Esq.

My DEAR SIR: Having been requested to state my views on the subject of the figitive slaves, many of whom have been long domesticated among us, and who, alarmed at the supposed stringency of the new law relative to them, are preparing, some to quit our country for Europe, and others for Camada, and concerning whom there is to be a meeting of citizens this evening. I take the liberty to address this letter to you, which will embrace some of my views on that topic, and submit them to your discretion to be used or

in the first place, then, it ought, in my opinion, to give reasonable satisfaction to

of Massachusetts, no person has ever been de-livered to his master under the law of 1793.

I believe this to be literally the case. It is, however, possible, in the lapse of nearly sixty years, cases may have occurred, of which there is now neither memory nor record. If there have been any such, they have been so few as to form only exceptions that prove the truth of the rule rather than

evidence of its falsity.

Persons, therefore, under these circumstances, ought to rest at ease, with the assurance and in the confidence resulting from the above fact, that, in the State of Massachusetts, the law of 1850 will be just as in operative for sixty years to come, as the law of 1793 has been for nearly sixty years past. There is, indeed, in the new Law, an en-

ergy and vigor of proceeding somewhat be-youd that obtained by the law of 1753, and youd that obtained by the law of 1753, and this will undoubtedly operate, in terrorem, on the slaves in the Southern States, and thus diminish their attempts at freedom and give more quiet of mind to their masters. The greater stringency of the new law will also perate in favor of their masters, in respect In States adjoining Slave holding States, among the inhabitants of which there is no such general repugnance to the Slave-holding system as exists among the inhabitants of Massachusetts, and where individuals may easily be found, who, moved by eupidity, would readily stem the low tide of oblo-quy and reproach which exists in those States, to give aid to masters in the recovery of their slaves. But no such fear, or apprehension concerning the power of the new law, can, in my judgement, reasonably exist, within the State of Massachusetts. Past The great mass of intelligent Southern slaveholders understanding the univer-sality of the feeling in Massichusettss on the subject of this law, and respect it, and have neither expectation or desire that it shall be made to have a retrospective effect. It is possible, that some one or two interested in-dividuals, running for luck, or desirous of treating excitement, may attempt to put the law in force in Massachusetts. But the great body of Southern slavekolders understand their interests too well to desire to see creat-ed in Massachusetts such an excitement as would result from an attempt like that affecting the slave Hamlet in New-York; whereby a person long residing, as a freeman in the State, should be secretly seized, handaffed and hurried out of it, without allowing him an opportunity to apply to counsel for protection, or to the law of the State, or the sympathies of the vicinity. Any man, officer or layman engaged in such attempt, in the State of Massachusetts, if successful, would, I apprehend, find it difficult afterwards, long to remain resident in a land the feelings of whose inhabitants he had so uni-versally outrageth.

The law of 1793 was not deficient in tirength. It was ample for its objects, and would have been as effectual in Massachubetth as it was elsewhere. Its utter melli-blency here, resulted solely from the manimous spirit pervading the whole people of the State on the subject of that Law, and in the inwrought of the people of this State, of the principle of the Constitution of the States, which se-tures to every human being, within it, the right of trial by jury in every case affecting his life, liberty, or property.

The universality of this feeling, within this State, on this law, is atributed, most falsely, to the labors of a class of men, at this day known by the name of "Abolition-ists." That feeling existed long before any such class had existence or even a name. It was grown in the grain, it was infused by nature as a component element into the blood of the people of this State. I have been intimately acquainted with, and a close been infinately acquainted with and a close observer of the character of that people for sixty years, and I do not believe there has been a moment in which, within any popu-lous district of this State, the law of 1793 could have been openly inforced; and without any pretension to the spirit of prophesy, I foretell that the same will be the fate of the faw of 1850.

I can speak on this subject with a somewhat personal certainty, so far as it respects the existence of the feeling prevalent on this subject fifty-six years age. Sometime about the year 1704, soon after the first law on this valuet was passed, I was sent for as a Coun-velor-at-Law, to appear before one of our acting Justices of the Peaco-(Greenleaf)-to mt a person then on trial, under the tharge of being a slave, on the claim of his master, for delivery to him. On appearing buffers the Justice I found the room filled with a crowd of persons, not one of whom I new, but who were attenting the Court, apparently from interest or curiosity. Among them were the constables, and the agent of the master, but who the other persons were, by what was the object of their assembling, 1 was ignorant. I confered, of course, on the duties, as advocate, called for the evitestic of the agent's authority, and denied the authority of the faw of Congress, and of the magistrate under it, to deliver an intahi-Mussachusetts into the custody of an-Sther, unless after trial by jury, according to

hn Constitution of that Sta While occupied with my argument, I was buildenly interrupted by a found noise behind me, and on turning round, I found to thy accountment, both the constables and the beent on the floor, and the alleged slave busing out of the room between the files of

of 1793, for obstructing the agent of the claimant in obtaining his slave under the process established by that law.

Mr. Amory felt, not less than myself, the folly of such a pretense; and I never heard

from him, or from any one, anything more upon the subject of prosecution. This fact, and the universal gratification which the reand the universal gratification which the result appeared to give to the public, satisfied my mind that unless by accident, or stealth, or in some very thinly settled parts of the country, the law of 1793 would forever be inoperative, as the event has proved, in Massachusetts. And the same will, in my opinion, be the case, as I have already said, with the law of 1850.

The feeling said the opinion of its universal products and the province.

The feeling, and the origin of its univer-sality, on this subject, in Massachusetts, is, I apprehend, not well understood. It had its origin in no general disposition to interfere with the rights of Southern slaveholders, but from the surprise and utter disgust of the law of 1793, which, from the first, pervaded every class of citizens in Massachusetts.— They regarded that law as violating the principle of the compact, as they understood it, when they acceded to the Constitution of the United States. In accepting that clause of that Constitution, which provides that "persons held to service or labor" in any other State, and "escaping into Massachusetts," should "not be discharged from such service or labor, in consequence of any law," passed by her, and that she would deliver up on claim such persons to the party to whom the service may be due; the people of Massachusetts, understood that such claim should be inforced, in conformity to, and in coincidence with, the known and established principles of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

That pledge, the people of Massachusetts by accepting that clause in the Constitution of the United States, solemnly gave; and that pledge the people of Massachusells have never violated; and I will rdd, they will never violate if. The law of 1793 undertook to modify the terms of that pledge, availing itself of certain general constructive powers of the Constitution of the United States, and by wresting them to purposes to which they were never supposed to be applicable. Had it been anticipated by the Convention of Massachusetts which adopted the Constitution of the United States, that the general powers it conveyed would have been so coustrued as to authorize the passing of a law of Congress, riding over and trampling down the great principles of the Constitution of Massachusetts, which secures to every hu-man being within the State the right of trial by jury, I cannot question for a moment that the objections which such an anticipation would have raised would have been justice. mountable, and the Constitution of the U.S. would never have received the affection of that Convention. Could it have been anticipated by the people that a law would be passed superseding that great principle of human freedom, and that in this State, in which the claimant of ownership for a cow, an ox, or a horse, or an acre of land, could not be divested of his right without a trial by jury, yet that, by the operation of such a law, a citizen neight be seized, perhaps, secretly, carried before a single magistrate, without the right of proving before a jury his title to himself, be sent out of the State, on the certificate of such single magistrate, into hope-less and perpetual bondage, it is impossible, in my judgment, that the Constitution of the United States could have received the sanc-tion of one-tenth part of the people of Massa-

The law of 1793 unquestionably excited n the people of this State an universal surprise and disgust; and a willingness to counteract the provisions of that law became a settled feeling and policy of the people of the State; and this feeling became so gene-ral that the attempt to entorce the law within the State became hopeless from the first; and this, as I have already stated, arose from no general disposition in that people to interfere with the rights of Southern slaveholders, but from the general opinion prevalent in the State that Southern rights, when prosecuted in Massachusetts, should be pursued under the principles of the laws and Constitution of this State. This was the nature of the pledge given by the people in accepting the clause in the Constitution of the United States, relative to "persons bound to service in other States and escaping into this." This pledge the people of Massa-chusetts never have violated, and as I believe, never will violate.

Let the laws upon this subject be so modified as to give to every person, whose service is thus claimed, the right of trial by jury, before being sent out of the land, and the universal dissatisfaction would be almost wholly aliayed. And the Southern owner, inter the law so modified will have no more obstacle to his success, than what is inherent in the nature of such trial. Let it not be said that this would be keep-

ng the promise to the sense and breaking it ope, because no twelve men could be found in the State who would do justice to the slave owner on such trial. Without admitting, for a moment, that there is any truth in such a suggestion, I will only say—if it he true, and no twelve men in the State could be found who would not violate their oath, rather than be concerned in returning a slave to his master, can any fact be imagined more conclusive to show the folly of attempting to enforce such a law within the limits of a first that I didn't think it was the man; no State in which such principles and feelings so universally predominate?

But I have extended my remarks beyond But I have extended my remarks beyond my original intention. My great object has been to give such opinions and views as ought, in my judgment, to give peace of mind to the class of persons, agitated by their apprehensions from the recent Congressional law—and tending to assure them they may abide safely as they have afready done under the protection of the laws of Massachusetts and the sympathics of her citizens. And in addition, I would express a hope, that nothing should be done, in this meeting, giving the subject a party or political expect, which I am assured was not the intention of those who originated the call of it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your friend and JOSIAH QUINCY. servant. Quincy. Oct. 14, 1850.

About a fortnight clapsed when I was call-fid upon by Ruius Greene Amory, a lawyer of eminence at the Boston bar, in that day, who showed me a letter from a Southern Riavenoider, directing him to prosecute Josiah Quincy, for the penalty, under the law

From the Philadelphia Ledger, The Fugitive Slave Case.

The hearing in the case of Henry Garnet colored, who was arrested on Thursday as a fugitive from labor, from Cecil county, Mary ind, was resumed yesterday morning before udges Grier and Kane, in the United States Circuit Court. The prisoner, during Thursday night, was kept in the custody of the United States' Marshal, and as no provision has been made in this State for such prison ers, he was not removed from the court-

Mr. Hugh W. Tener appeared on the part of the claimant, and Messrs. Robert P. Kane, David Paul Brown, Charles Gibbons, and Wm. S. Pierce in behalf of Garnet.

Judge Grier explained to the respondent's counsel that the prisoner was charged with being a fugitive from labor for a term of ears, which was to cease upon his attaingaret Sanders, the alleged former owner o

Mr. Tener opened the case. He said that he was desirous to submit the facts to the Court without comment, and that if they were not satisfactory to the Court he would not object to the discharge of the prisoner. He then offered in evidence the will of Margaret Sanders, bearing date December 9th, 1838, and devising the alleged property to Benedict Jones, and the will of Benedict Jones to Thomas Price Jones, the legatee and executer under the same, and who now makes the claim before the Court.

Mr. Gibbous objected to this evidence, or the ground that the papers were not certified under the acts of Congress as to admit of their admission, and cited the authorities which sustained his objection.

The Judge decided against admitting the papers, and clearly pointed out the course which the claimant ought to have pursued in prosecuting his claim under the late act of Congress. He said the party should have gone before a Judge or Magistrate and had his papers properly certified. The case ought to be made out at home, and then nothing would be necessary but to prove the identity of the prisoner as the individual, so shown to have been a fugitive from labor.

Mr. Tener then proceeded to show that leary Garnett is a slave, and the circum-ances of the case, by verbal evidence. Richard Semans, sworn-I live in Phila-delphia; I have lived in Cecil county, Marydelphin; I have lived in Cecil county, Mary-land; left there a year ago last September, I knew a colored boy in Cecil co.; it is said that he was a slave; he was in the employ of Benedict Jones and Price Jones, who claimed him as their slave; I knew him 12 years ago at the time he left; I was born in Kent county, and removed to Cecil; I first kent county, and removed to Cech; I has became acquainted with the boy in 1838; he was then in Mr. Benedict Jones' employ, whose slave it is said he was; I can't say how long he continued in Mr. Jones' employ; he left Mr. Jones' employ in 1842; he was recognised in the neighborhood as a slave; when he escaped he was in Benedict Jones employ. I have seen the prisoner at the bar; he is the same person; I have no doubt at all; Benedict Jones died since I have been in this city; it was said this ma was a slave; for a term of years; how long he was reported to be 17 years old when left; when he ran away his time had not pired; he was not set free by Mr. Jones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown-I am 20 years old on the 25th of next January; I was not eight years old when I knew the prisoner; I was on the adjoining farm when I knew him; I moved into Cecil county in 1837; I Mr. Jones, the claimant; we were neighbors arrived here as ambassador from Constant of Mr. Jones; 1 can't say that I knew him to thoole. The Secretary, of course, wished ther; I can't say that he ever spoke of that subject before or since; the conversation say, that he never spills his fat into the fire. was at Mr. Jones' own house; my father But it had not occurred to Mr. Webster that, asked Jones' own house; my latter asked Jones if the boy Henry belonged to himself, and Mr. Jones said he belonged to himself; and Y. Jones said he belonged to himself; don't recollect if anything was said as to the duration of the term, or if my fathers as to the duration of the term, or if my fathers.

But it had not occurred to Mr. Webster inst, tong disgrete our though the might approve of Mr. Smith, Mr. have constituted the subjects of discussion from the might not approve of him. There and of interest during the present session of are other duties beside Constitutional duties. Congress. They have occupied almost its which may be agreeable or disagreeable, as an other during the present session of the duration of the term, or if my father which may be agreeable or disagreeable, as asked Jones if the boy belonged to him; I can fix the time of the conversation by the He had been Mr. Webster's constituent—that circumstance of the election of Gen. Harri-son; it was after that event I last saw Henry, in 1842, at Mr. Benedict Jones'; I was at work on the farm with him; toe ground upon which I knew the prisoner was a slave for a term of years of Mr. Jones, was bearing it from the members of the family; I have ne ver seen the man since '42 until vesterday; he bears a mark on his right cheek by which I recognise him; no other marks except his familiar face; I remembered the mark on 1842, and spoke of it yesterhis face since day before I had seen him; I directed attention to it yesterday, in company with the two Mr. Jones' present, and Mr. Sims; there was a doubt upon my mind upon entering the room that Henry was the same man who escaped; I expressed that doubt to Mr. Thomas Price Jones; I said I couldn't say that it was him until he was brought to the light; he was brought to the light; I did not say a one spoke to me before I saw the sear; I spoke to Mesars, T. P. Jones, Mr. Semmans, and John W. Ferguson about the scar; this was before the claim was made on the man; it was the night before last, about 8 o'clock, at the Red Lion Hotel; the man was not then taken; I went to the Hotel to see my friends; I don't live there; they called for me at my place of business; no papers were exhibited to me; I remarked to them that there was a to me; I remarked to them that there was a scar upon his face by which I could recognise him; the scar is on his right cheek, between the cheek-houe and the nose; the gentlemen told me that they were in pursuit of him; Mr. Jones said he knew where he was; I did not ask him where; I cau't tell how many colored people were in the employ of Mr. Jones; I don't remember any scar. of Mr. Jones; I don't remember my scars particularly on the persons of them, except one who had a cut foot, which left a considerable scar; don't know what caused the mark on Henry's face; don't know of the circumstance of his receiving it; recollect seeing the scar in '42, and before that time I have been down twice a year to Cecil county; have had no conversation with per-

sons in relation to Henry. By Mr. Tener-I had been in the habit of

Two other witnesses were examined, but

Two other witnesses were examined, but no material facts were disclosed.

John W. Jones was called as a witness, but objected to by Mr. Brown, on the ground of his being a party in interest—he being a sen of the late Benedict Jones.

Mr. Tener asked the court to allow the claiment until this morning, for the purpose of having his documents properly attested, and the case brought before the court in ac-cordance with the rules laid down in the law.

Mr. Brown strongly opposed this motion, contending that as the law was a stringent one, the giving of every advantage to the claimant would be a monstrous perversion of justice. The party had had ample time to prepare his case, and having began erroneously, the prisoner ought not to be kept in custody until Mr. Jones can make up the deficiency of his case. The precedent would be a had one, and followed by all in subordinate positions who act for the Court; besides, one side was just as much entitled to a postponement as the other, and in the mean-time the prisoner would be deprived of the most estimable of all things-his liberty.

The Court decided against any further exthis Court decided against any number ex-tension of time. Even an exparte case had not been made out, and as the Legislature of the State has forbidden the use of jails in the Commonwealth for securing tugitive slaves, the prisoner was ordered to be dis-

In the course of the hearing, Judge Grier ated that he had preferred that the case should come before the Court instead of a United States Commissioner, so that the practice should be established, and the proseedings in future cases be conducted regu-arly. He deprecated that unlawful means larly. He deprecated that unlawful means had been proposed at meetings of the pro-fessed friends of the colored people, and in various newspaper articles, to resists the en-forcing of the Law of Congress. He expressed his determination to put down such a spirit upon the first outbreak, and sustain the law, if it became necessary, by the emquirements of the law would be carried into effect at all events, and if the exigency of the case demanded it, he would even send to the President of the United States for a

thousand troops.

The entire proceedings before the Court were conducted with great propriety. Prop-er police regulations had been made at the instance of the presiding Judge. The crowd of colored persons that had been attracted to the place were prevented from entering the Court-room, and the officers outside husied themselves in keeping the street and avenues of the buildings clear. The excite-ment among the crowd was intense, but it exhibited itself in no act of indecornin, until the discharge of Garnet was announced, when the most buistrous cheering followed. He was received by his friends with the most extravagant tokens of joy, and was borne off the ground with incredible speed. So ended the first case brought in this city under the new Fugitive Slave Law of the United

The Secretary of State and Colored Waiters.

Mr. Webster's question, when he was last in straits, was "where shall I go?" It seems likely to be now, in the new and tight seems likely to be now, in the new and tight place into which he has been squeezed himself, 'what shall I cat?' We are trenching upon the province of our Boston Correspondent in telling a story of one of his parish, but this one will not keep till his next letter.

Mr. Webster, it seems, is at home at his place at Marshfield, where, a few days since.

the case may be, and this was one wherein Mr. Smith chose to exercise his discretion. he could not help. It was quite at his own option whether he would be the Secretary's cook. He accordingly declined the invitasion to Marshfield; we might say respectfully declined, were we not, as an impartial chronicler, compelled to acknowledge that, to far from that being the case, his reply was that he would rather see the honorable tleman in a place which we are not in the habit of mentioning, but which the heat to which Mr. Smith is accustomed probably suggested to him as the most uncomfortable

one that could possibly be thought of. Whether Mr. Webster ever gave his dinner or not, we have not learned. But the story says further, that he was equally musuccessful in other applications, in his need, to other persons of Mr. Smith's profession, who were all quite agreed in their estimate of the great man's relations to the colored people of Massachusetts. We, indeed, heard that one person consented to go, but only on condi-tion that he should not be restricted in the ingredients of the soup; for this however, we will not vouch.—A. S. Standard.

THE SLAVE CATCHERS IN HARTFORD .-We said last week, that they were here, a week ago last Tuesday. As the man they wished to catch is now safe beyond the reach of our "Republican Institutions," we feel inclined to speak of the matter more particularly. Among the colored men employed on board the Hero, was a fugitive slave. His 'master,' wishing to use the new law to arrest him, took passage in the Hero, thinking to catch the man, on reaching Hart-ford. But at East Haddam, the hunted man felt moved in spirit" to go ashore and examine the country. When the boat reached H., the hunters could not find him. They sought diligently, but in vain. Four fresh fugitives reached Hartford at the same time with this man hunter. They and the colored man who saw fit to go ashore at East Haddam, are now in in Canada, where manstealing is not lawful.—Hartford Republican.

In Milwaukle, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, working occasionally, for some three years, with Henry before '42, in Mr. Jones' field, which are German and two American. Ho! on the desired by the state of the From the Chleago Tribune. To Millard Fillmore.

May God forgive thee, through His Son, For man can pardon never; The deed of guilt that then hast done, Will brand thy name forever,
That name which might have stood beside
The Father of his nation,
Is doomed, through ages to abide
A theme of execution.

That name, the hallowed ties of earth Will widely, rudely suver;
That name has darkened home and hearth,
To be illumed,—never.
The blushes of indignant shame On manly cheeks are glowing, For thou hast tarnished Freedom's name— In dust her laurels strewing.

The spirit of the martyred dead, In glory hath arisen— Think not to bow a freeman's head, By threat of fine or prison. Our homes shall "hide the outcast" when His galling chains are broken, And tyrauts find the will of men As chaff, when God hath spoken

Chicago, Oct. 12, 1850. PAULINA.

A word from J. R. Giddings.

Mr. Giddings, in a recent address to his nstituents, soys:

Thus, fellow-citizens, you and I are liable, at any hour, to be called on to pursue the flying boudness as he hastens towards a land of freedom. We have become a nation of slave-hunters and slave-catchers.

The man who shall seize a slave upon the African coast, is by our law consigned to the gallows, and deemed unworthy of an existice among civilized or even barbarous people; but how much greater must be the guilt of him who seizes the enlightened and intelligent Christian, one who holds the same religion, and trusts in the same salvation as himself, and riveting the cold iron upon his trembling limbs, sends him back to bondage d to suffering?

We know that the benighted African is unconscious of his rights, and incapable of appreciating his degradation; yet we hang the man who arrests and consigns him to slavery. This we regard as just. But what penalty can be regarded as commensurate with the crime of seizing our fellow-man whose mind has been enlightened, who knows the rights with which God has endowed him, who comprehends the crime which is committed against him, and of sending him back to a land of chains and whips and suffering? In my opinion, such crime far transcends that of the ordinary pirate. Indeed, I think the thief or the pirate for more entitled to our friendships, than he who under any circumstances, will lend himself to the commission of the crimes which this law requires us to perpentitude.

I am not one of those who believe that this law, enacted by slaveholders and by traitors to freedom, will justify me before the Omniscient Judge, for consigning one of his intelligent beings to a life of suffering and degradation.

The history of civilized legislation during

the 19th century, furnishes no parallel to this atrocious law. There is no lower depth of atrocious law. There is no lower depth of degradation to which Congress can consign the people of the Free States. The remedy is alone with the people. In order to soothe the feeling of the North, and to reconcile us to this deep disgrace, a bill was introduced into the Senate, and has passed that body, entitled, 'A Bill to Abolish the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.' The title is deceptive: the only effect contemplated by the ceptive; the only effect contemplated by the Bill is the exclusion of the slave-breeders of Maryland from the Washington slave-market It professes to give no relief whatever to the of Mr. Jones; I can't say that I knew him to have fived with any one but Jones before or after 1838; I was informed by Mr. Benedict Jones that he was held for a term of years; I can't say when Mr. Benedict Jones so informed me; it was in 1840, as near as I can judge; I was then ten years of age; he gave the best assistance for such an occasion, and sent accordingly for Mr. J. B. Smith, of Boston, to act as chef, without whom, as all Massachusetts knows, a distinguished party is altogether impossible, and who is, in his way, quite as great a man as the Godlike himself; and with this advantage of Washington are not prohibited by this bill, people who now are or who may hereafter be held in slavery within the District of Coder our disconsolate neighbor such assisttage, moreover, over him, we will venture to nor is a single individual to be saved by it from the horrors of that truffic which has so long disgraced our nation. These matters have constituted the subjects of discussion

Fugitive Slave Case.

J. R. GIDDINGS. From the Chicago Citizen.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Uriah Hinch from Mo., appeared in this city in pursuit of sev-eral fugitives who had recently escaped from that state, and had been tracked to Quincy, Adams Co. Being himself a volunteer, and not personally acquainted with the fugitives, he brought with him as an assistant, a trusty slave, for the purpose of aiding in arresting and identifying the runaways. Upon reach-ing Quincy, it was ascertained that the fugitives had gone north, whereupon Mr. Hinch pursued on without getting again upon their trail, to this city. Arriving here, he openly displayed his handbills, describing three colored persons, and proceeded to make inquiry for their whereabouts. This had no sooner become known, than he was waited upon by some of our respectable citizens, and kindly informed that he was employed in an enterprise full of personal hazard. In the mean time the colored man who had come on the mean time the colored man who had come on as an assistant found an opportuuity to escape on board a steamer in the hor-bor, and sailed for the dominions of the Queen the same evening. Mr. Hinch upon learning this fact, which he did immediately, and, upon receiving intimations that a coat of tar and feathers was being prepared for his use, in alarm repaired to Justice Lowe for protection. Mr. Lowe told him he could do nothing for him but referred him to an antislavery lawyer near by. Upon being appli-ed to, this gentleman recommended as the only safe course, an immediate flight, whereupon the Southern gentleman decamped, doubtless congratulating his stars, that he had escaped with a whole skim

Upon the very next day, the fugitives, three in number, appeared in the city, and as we are informed, took passage East-

It is proper to add that our colored population are fully prepared for any emergency. While they do not propose to commit any violence unless driven to the wall, they will not suffer the new law to be executed upon their persons. In resisting this even to death, they will be sustained by the omnipotent sentiment of the citizens of Chicago. Slavery and the Slave Trade.

As a moral verdict against this foul traffic, the passage of the Bill abolising the slave-trate in the District by Congress is signifi-cant and note-worthy; but as to its causing any diminution in the sale and transfer of slaves, in that particular section of the coun-try, we do not believe it will have any potentry, we do not believe it will have any poten-cy. It remains to be seen whether the slave-trafficers in the District wilf give any heed to the law; whether it is not designed merely as a tub thrown out to the Northern whale; whether its tendency will not be to give a longer lease to the existence of slavery in the District by the removal of a peculiarly odious adjunct of the system; and whether it was not adouted for the purpose of biffing odious adjunct of the system: and whether it was not adopted for the purpose of biting the shame of the nation, rather than in the spirit of repentance. Indeed, it is absurd to think of contrition being the motive that has led to the suppression of this traffic; for a more hardened Congress has never been convened. The truth is, it is plainly—to us, at least—a ruse of the crafty and excluding Henry Clay, to prophiate Northert sentiment and at the same to perpetuate shavery. In and at the same to perpetuate slavery. In his speech on the subject, he said that 'he believed that if the measure should be pessed, [mark!] it would give peace to Slavery in the District, until the time, which seemed to him near, when slavery will have worked itself out.' His aim, therefore, is to put an end to any further effort to abolish slavery in that District of Congress;—and yet he confessed, 'It was Congress that had, by its laws, estab-It was Congress that had, by its laws, established slavery in the District; and was it true that Congress had not the power to undo its own acts? And then he stultified himself by adding that the held, while slavery exists in Maryland, it would be a gross breach of good faith towards that State to exercise the undoubted power!! And, pray, what has Maryland to do with that District any more than Massachusetts or Wisconsin? And than Massachusetts or Wisconsin? And where did Congress find its Constitutional power to establish slavery in that District? It never had any such power; and therefore slavery does not legally exist within the ten

miles square.'
'He believed it would give peace to slave ry in the District'! What a humane, honest, enlightened, considerate statesman! How noble the motive to animate the breast of one tottering on the brink of the grave! How runs th eternal law! There is no peace to the wicked.'

Still, we hail the passage of the act alluded to. It puts the brand of infamy on the domestic slave traffic. But all reflecting men must see that, morally, there is no difference between the slaveholder and the slave-trader, except that the former makes the demand, and the latter furnishes the supply. If it is right to hold siaves as property, (as does Mr. Clav,) it is also right to buy or sell them as property, ad tibitum. If the traffic should be abolished, so should that which causes the traffic. To destroy any trade, the market must first be destroyed.—Liberator.

George Thompson Expected .- There are not many abolitionists, probably, whether young or old, of long standing, or of recent conversion who will hear without a quickened pulse that George Thompson was to sail from Liverpool by the steamer of the 19th inst., for Boston. The same warm hearted welcome from abolitionists awaits him that he received fifteen years ago, but the world at large, we have no doubt, will find a difference between George Thompson, the Anti-Slavery lecturer, and Geo. Thomp-son, a distinguished Member of the British Parliament, -A. S. Standard.

Whose Bantling is It ? The Whig is anxiously seeking to find out the paternity of the Fugitive Slave Law.— From the anxiety and solicitude which he manifests, one would naturally suppose that he is as much concerned about the matter as ance as may be in our power to relieve his

This Fugitive Bill, whom the Deputy Marshall is enquiring after, we have heard of somewhere. We first hear of the black child at the door of a certain Whig Senator from

Kentucky, who declared—
I approve it. HENRY CLAY.
The next place we hear of it is at the door of the God-like Daniel of Massachusetts, who declares-

I approve it. The constitution gives it, and courses it. DANIEL WEBSTER. requires it. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The last place we hear of him he went from the halls of Congress to the Executive Mansion, where he was well received and kindly treated by the President and his household, as the following evidence will fully show:

The law is necessary and constitutional, and I approve it. J. J. CRITTENDEN. I approve the foregoing law. Washington, Sept. 18th, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE Further Discovery in the Solar System.

A circular from Professor Schumacher, of Altona, received by the editor of the Astro-nomical Journal, "announces the discovery of a planet, on the 13th September, by Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London."
Announcements of this kind latterly, from
the frequency of their occurrence, have lost part of the interest they possessed a few years ago; but, as an evidence of the ad-vance in this department of science, and thus of the progress of science generally, they must still be regarded by many with feelings of no pleasure. From the discovery of Vesla, by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, in 1808, no additions were made to the number of known planets belonging to our system till the discovery of the Astrea, by Hencke, on the 5th December, 1845, a period of nearly forty years. Now, in less than five years past, there have been added no fewer than nine primary and two secondary planets, so the one Scalar System, as at present known. that our Solar System, as at present known,

consists of twenty primary, and the same number of secondary planets or moons. The discoverer of the new planet has proposed for it the name of Victoria, and "a star surrounded by a laural wreath for a symbol; but it is not probable this name will be retained by astronomers. Lest some of the readers of the Gazette who feel an interest in such subjects, have not access to the names of the nine new planets discovered within the last five years, a list is subjoined, viz : Astren, Flora, Iris, Hebe, Hygea, Metis, Parthenope, Victoria, and Neptune To Neptune has been discovered a satellite. and an additional one to Saturn within that time.

BENJ. HALLOWELL.

Alexandria Boarding School, 10th mo., 1850.